

HIV among BLACKS

United States	Florida
CDC estimates a total of 663,084 persons living with a diagnosis of HIV infection through 2008 Blacks accounted for:	Florida reported a total of 95,335 persons living with a diagnosis of HIV infection through 2010 Blacks accounted for:
48% of total 42% of adult men & 63% of adult women 63% of the pediatric cases 34% of MSM 55% of IDU 67% of heterosexuals	49% of total 40% of adult men & 69% of adult women 79% of the pediatric cases 25% of MSM 53% of IDU 73% of heterosexuals
53% of AIDS case deaths in 2008	53% of AIDS case deaths in 2010
According to the 2000 US Census Bureau, only 11% of the US population is black	According to Florida's 2010 Pop estimates, 15% of Florida's population is black

The estimated AIDS case rate among blacks in the U.S. in 2009 was 44.4 per 100,000 population, almost 10 times the rate in whites (4.7 per 100,000 population).

The estimated AIDS case rate among blacks in Florida in 2009 was 80.9 per 100,000 population, almost double the national rate.

Prevalence of Selected Risk Factors for HIV Disease among Black Populations in Florida and the U.S.

	Males		Females	
	US through 2008	FL through 2010	US through 2008	FL through 2010
MSM	52%	42%	-----	-----
IDU	21%	12%	24%	11%
MSM/IDU	7%	5%	-----	-----
Heterosexual	20%	39%	76%	87%
Other/NIR	<1%	2%	1%	3%

According to both national and Florida data, the survival time from AIDS diagnosis to death significantly shorter for blacks than other racial/ethnic groups. Of the AIDS cases that died in Florida from 2001-2010, blacks had a median survival of 46 months, compared to Hispanics at 49 months and whites at 65 months.

Break the silence:

- Raise awareness about HIV disease and related risks among blacks;
- Encourage individuals to be tested for HIV;
- Increase youth involvement in HIV community planning, decision making and HIV prevention programming;
- Reduce barriers to HIV testing, prevention and care by reducing HIV/AIDS stigma; and
- Disseminate information on the health benefits of condoms and other risk reduction measures.

Data sources:

- Florida data: FL Department of Health, Bureau of HIV/AIDS
- For more Florida data, go to <http://floridaaids.org/>, then trends and statistics, then slide shows to find the slide set on blacks
- U.S. data: HIV Surveillance Report, 2009 (most recent available) Vol. 29
- For national facts, go to: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/resources/factsheets/index.htm> or <http://www.kff.org/hiv/aids/>

The proportion of all newly reported adult HIV cases that were black decreased from 59% in 2000 to 47% in 2010.

In Florida, for newly reported adult HIV cases in 2010, the case rate among black men was 7 times higher than in white men and the case rate among black women was 21 times higher than in white women.

Among adults, one in every 41 black men and one in every 61 black women were living with HIV disease in 2010; compared to one in every 201 white men and one in every 1,121 white women.

Of the 46,741 blacks living with a diagnosis of HIV through 2010, 77% were U.S.-born, 15% were Haitian-born, 2% were Jamaican-born, 3% were born elsewhere and the country of birth was unknown for 3%.

For 22 consecutive years (1988-2010), HIV has been the leading cause of death for blacks between the ages of 25 and 44 in Florida. In 2010, HIV was dropped to the 4th leading cause of death among blacks. HIV was also the leading cause of death among black women 25-44, dropped to 2nd for the first time in 2010.

Silence is Death
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